

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service  
Specialty Crops Program  
Market News Division

Unit 1, Produce Row Room 101  
St. Louis, MO 63102  
Phone: 314-425-4520 Fax: 314-621-3214  
Website: [www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm](http://www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm)

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## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 2018 IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

### CALIFORNIA

Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.75
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### DAKOTAS

Clover	White	\$2.08
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### FLORIDA

Gallberry	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	-	\$2.10
Gallberry	Light Amber	\$1.80		
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	-	\$2.35
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.70	-	\$1.75
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$1.75		
Orange Blossom	White	\$2.60	-	\$2.80
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.65	-	\$2.75
Orange Blossom	Light Amber	\$1.80	-	\$2.60
Orange Blossom	Amber	\$1.65		

### KANSAS

Canola	White	\$2.08
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$2.50

### IOWA

Clover	White	\$2.12	-	\$2.33
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Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Clover	White	\$1.35	-	\$1.42
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.40	-	\$1.43

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

### ARGENTINA

Clover	White	\$1.30	-	\$1.34
Clover	Extra Light	\$1.30	-	\$1.33
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.20	-	\$1.40
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.18	-	\$1.50
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.18	-	\$1.22
Star Thistle	White	\$1.25		

### BRAZIL

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.73		
Orange	Extra Light	\$2.18		
ORGANIC	White	\$1.72		
ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.70	-	\$1.92
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.66	-	\$1.92
ORGANIC	Amber	\$1.67		

### INDIA

Mixed Flower	White	\$0.97	-	\$0.98
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$0.92	-	\$0.94
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.87	-	\$0.95
Mustard	White	\$0.90	-	\$0.94
Mustard	Extra Light	\$0.90		
Mustard	Light Amber	\$0.90		

### UKRAINE

Sunflower	Extra Light	\$1.09		
Sunflower	Light Amber	\$1.09		

### VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.85	-	\$0.91
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## COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING MAY, 2018

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): Overall, May was a wet, cooler than normal month. There were only about seven sunny days in the Appalachian District for the month as most were overcast or partly cloudy and included thirteen days of rain, some heavy at times. Orchard pollination was successful and orchards are in good to excellent condition. For the most part, brood rearing and honey production did occur, but the amount was based on location and the weather conditions. Nectar gathering was limited during the cool, wet weather and was a little water logged during the rainy period. Several beekeepers reported having queen issues due to the rain, clouds and cold and they are also monitoring hives for insect and disease issues. Black locust, sourwood, and tulip poplar had a good bloom period during the start of the month and before the heavy rains. Other nectar sources included sumac, clover, and various wildflowers.

ALABAMA: The primary report for May is the rain. The spring season was slow to arrive and when it did, persistent rains started. Both beekeepers and bees did not do much other than watch rain come. It was not always heavy, but the frequency of rain showers resulted in nectar and pollen to be mostly unavailable.

Most Alabama bees are not in bad shape, but surplus honey stores are now light. For most Alabama beekeepers, this season is shaping up to be a so-so season.

Meeting coordinators have been making early contacts and preparing for the fall regional meetings. Meetings are still well attended and morale seems good. Stores put away during April and May should be sufficient to get the bees through the upcoming summer.

ARIZONA: Temperatures across Arizona started the month at below normal levels. The second week of May they were at above normal levels, followed by slightly above normal levels, and closing the month out at above normal levels.

The range of temperatures for the month were from a high of 108 degrees Fahrenheit in Bullhead City and Mohave to a low of 26 degrees Fahrenheit in Heber.

During the weekly reporting periods in May, 14, 0, 0 and 1 of the 48 reporting stations received precipitation, respectively. For 2018 thus far, 2 of the 48 reporting stations are at above normal precipitation levels for the year. Some areas are searching for alternative sources for water. In some areas, water tanks and springs are dry or are drying quickly, continuing conditions of the ongoing drought taking place in Arizona.

Melons (Watermelons, Cantaloupes and Honeydews), Desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen in the state. Desert plant bloom is in a much poorer condition than in years past.

ARKANSAS: No report issued.

CALIFORNIA: Dry weather continued to lead to a lack of surplus honey production this May for many California beekeepers. "This dry year in California is not good for making honey," one beekeeper said. "I do not see anything in the future that will help the bees," another said. "It is going to be a long summer and fall with extensive feeding."

Still, opportunities for the bees to forage were around the corner. One producer reported pollinating alfalfa for \$60 per hive and was able to make roughly 50 pounds of honey from each. "So, yeah, that's a pretty good payday for us," he said. Bees also had the chance to collect nectar from the orange bloom. Considering the lighter volume of orange honey on the market, it was selling for \$2.50 a pound, up from \$2-2.25 the year before. Other beekeepers planned to move their hives to cotton fields in the Central Valley, which could be the best chance they could have to make honey this year.

Melon pollination should get started in late June or early July and continue through early September. Hives that were placed among raspberries and blackberries in April should remain there through October. Pollination rates for raspberries were at \$50 per hive, melons at \$35. Sage honey could be sparse, but some held hope for honey that could come from toyon bushes in the mountains.

Depressing as the drought could be, one beekeeper took comfort that the queens he had purchased seemed to be better quality than last year. Another said the situation in the foothills was improving as the area began to replenish its groundwater. Bloom for several plant species seemed to come early, but nectar flows were better than they had been for several years, he said.

FLORIDA: The month was almost evenly divided into two very different seasons. The first half had about average temperatures and precipitation. While the temperature was considered about normal for the second half, precipitation was much above normal with some days having almost continuous rain. This resulted in most beekeepers needing to supplemental feed to avoid hive starvation, although palmetto, Spanish Needle and gallberry were plentiful in most areas. The needed pollen had been washed away by too much rain. Gallberry honey production was still expected to be good by most producers. Bee health was considered to be about average with some producers not treating early enough to avoid losses to mites. Tupelo honey production was considered by some to be the best in the last 15 years with very high prices. Some producers were reported to be getting \$6.50 or more per pound in standard drums. The few remaining supplies of orange blossom honey were reported to be in the \$4.50-5.00 per pound range. Early in the month most commercial bees were in-state, but by the middle of the month at least 20% of those bees were relocated to northern states for pollination duties. By the end of the month, most of the other commercial bees were moved north or northwest for honey production from various sources. Approximately ninety per cent of the hives in Florida are considered to be commercial hives. Stored honey supplies were light at the end of the month with very good demand for Tupelo and orange blossom honey.

GEORGIA: Beekeepers were busy collecting honey and moving hives around to new fields. The spring honey flow has been reported to be average to light this year. Heavy rains hit all areas of the state during the last month washing away a lot of pollen and affecting the Sourwood and Tupelo supplies.

The bees are in fairly good condition and the beekeepers are checking the hives and taking any precautions needed to try to prevent any future problems with mites later in the year. Humidity is high and the temperatures are climbing. Some of the hives have been moved to melon fields and others are collecting from various sources including wildflowers at this time.

Supplies of honey from last year's reserves are almost depleted in some areas and this year's supply is expected to be rather light. Prices are unsettled at this time.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of May temperatures were above normal across Idaho, Utah and Colorado. Precipitation during May was above normal around Idaho Falls, Boise and Lewiston, Idaho. Denver, Colorado and Moab, Utah also experienced above normal precipitation during the same period. All other major reporting stations in Idaho, Utah and Colorado reported below normal precipitation in the month of May. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the Northern areas of Idaho and Colorado had near normal soil moisture conditions during May. Southern Idaho was rated as abnormally dry. It continued to be extremely dry across the entire State of Utah and Southern areas of Colorado during the same period. All areas in Utah have some level of drought conditions, ranging from extreme to moderate. The driest area in Utah seems to be in the Central and Southeastern areas of the State. In Colorado, most areas are also experiencing some type of drought conditions, except some areas in the Northcentral and Northeast parts of the State. Southern areas of Colorado continue to have the most extreme drought conditions present during the month of May. Unless good moisture is received soon, foraging in Southern Colorado and Utah could be limited to irrigated areas during the summer months.

Foraging plants and trees across Idaho, Utah and Colorado were in full bloom in the second half of May. Dandelions, flowering crab apple trees, choke cherries, fruit trees and wild flowers, all created an abundance of pollen and nectar for bees. The pollen is good for raising and increasing brood during the spring months. With the good nectar flow, beekeepers are hoping for a good start to the honey producing summer months at least from the irrigated areas. Time will tell! Commercial beekeepers have finished up with their splits and divides. As the month of May comes to a close, most commercial bee colonies were looking healthy. Most beekeepers have completed spring mite treatments with little evidence at this time of any serious varroa mite problems. Commercial beekeepers were continuing to add supplement blends of sucrose and corn syrup to their bee colonies as needed. Since there is enough natural pollen, most beekeepers were only providing supplemental pollen to colonies where queen replacements have been added to a colony. Queen replacements for colonies seem to be an ongoing management concern. Beekeepers do not think that queens are as viable as they use to be. Therefore most commercial beekeepers need to be ready to add a new queen to any colony as needed, on a continual basis. Loss of a queen in any colony is seriously a monetary loss to a commercial bee operation.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to exceed the supply. As several beekeepers stated, "There is just not enough domestic local honey available. Consumers are demanding local sourced honey." Wholesale prices for good white honey per pound are averaging around \$2.10 to \$2.30. Beekeepers are excited for the new season and hope it can be a productive time this summer.

ILLINOIS: Temperatures for the month of May were warmer than average with spotty rainfall. Beekeepers report that their bees are in good condition with some still receiving packages and installing queens. Beekeepers also report the bees are feeding on wild flowers, such as Black Locust, Wild Cherry and White Dutch Clover. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and slow at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of May were good overall and slightly warmer than average. Rainfall in most parts of the state was lower than average for this time of the year. Beekeepers report that their bees continue to feed on wild flowers, such as White Dutch Clover and Black Locust. Beekeepers report their bees are in good condition. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: No report issued.

KENTUCKY: Kentucky had its hottest temperatures in May ever, making for an unusual beekeeping season, since both March and April were colder than usual. Beekeepers literally jumped from winter to summer, with the average temperature in the Bluegrass at 72.8 degrees, which is also warmer than the average June temperature of 72.5 degrees. Consequently, Kentucky beekeepers stayed busy with a relentless swarm season and providing hive space for two nectar flows--tulip poplar and black locust--that happened simultaneously in many parts of the state. Varroa mite populations also were beginning to reach the USDA threshold of 3 varroa mites per 100 honey bees by the third week of May. Several cases of Chronic Bee Paralysis Virus were reported. Also, chalkbrood was observed in a couple of cases. Beekeepers began to harvest honey by the end of the month in spite of record-setting rainfall this month (7.45 inches).

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: Below normal spring temperatures across the Great Lakes have stalled the onset of tree fruit and blueberry pollination by as much as one week to 10 days from a normal year. Stone fruit generally finished pollination by the 20th in lower regions, while blueberries began blooming mid-month. There are reports of very good bee health around the state with ample time for mite treatments and divides to reduce potential swarming during pollination. Hives with strong populations had good honey production from maples, fruit tree bloom, dandelion and the onset of black locust. The current weather forecast of warm temperatures and adequate rainfall should bring good June flows. Due to the short spring, swarms have been minimal and should help in keeping the varroa mite population at a minimum until later in the summer. For commercial beekeepers who sent colonies to California for the almond pollination, build-up was rapid with rental colonies being kept so long, they missed the Florida orange flow. Honey prices have remained firm in the Great Lakes regions, with premium specialty honey ranging from mostly \$2.15 - \$2.25 per pound and demand strong. Summer honey prospects for west and north central regions appear to be barely favorable with temperatures reaching normal ranges and adequate moisture.

MINNESOTA: During the month of May temperatures were much above normal across the entire State of Minnesota. Precipitation during the same period was below normal across the State except for slightly above normal precipitation in the International Falls area. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, soil moisture conditions are normal over Southern areas of the State. Northern areas were experiencing abnormally dry conditions during the same period of time.

Foraging plants and trees across Minnesota were in full bloom towards the second half of May across Minnesota. Large fields of yellow dandelions, flowering crab apple trees and other fruit trees was creating an abundance of pollen and nectar for bees. The pollen is good for raising and increasing brood during the spring months. There is high hope this spring in Minnesota there will be a good crop of nectar from the Basswood trees. Time will tell! Commercial beekeepers were finishing up with their splits and divides. As the month of May comes to a close, most commercial bee colonies were looking healthy. Most beekeepers have completed spring mite treatments with little evidence at this time of any serious varroa mite problems. There have not been many loss of bees this spring except for losses from some black bears. Many beekeepers have been forced to surround their bee yards with 4 to 5 wires of electrified fence. Bee yards without any protection have already suffered damage from black bears in the month of May.

Demand for Minnesota honey continues to exceed the supply. As one beekeeper stated, "There is just not enough domestic local honey available. Consumers are demanding local sourced honey." Wholesale prices for good white honey per pound are averaging around \$2.08 to \$2.35. Beekeepers are excited for the new season and hope it can be a productive time this summer.

MISSISSIPPI: The beekeepers are busy checking the hives and making sure the bees are in good condition while making honey. The Chinese Tallow looks plentiful and the heavy rains in late April and May brought plenty of wildflowers to work with. No major losses or problems reported at this time.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of May has been wet and cooler than normal. The weather exhibited a pattern of cooler, unstable temperatures with a mixture of some mild to warm days and some cool to cold temperature days. Precipitation for the month was about normal with all regions reporting high moisture levels that helped push earlier than normal ornamental and floral sources for pollen and nectar such as dandelion (*taraxacum officinale*- with orange pollen and nectar) as well as ornamental Japanese or blood good red maple and crab apple. Additionally pin cherry (*prunus pensylvanica*) and black cherry (*prunus serotina*), which offers a green pollen source, henbit (*lamium amplexicaule*), offers red pollen, and sugar maples (*acer saccharum*), will provide yellow pollen. Later in the month there was box elder (*acer negundo*) which is huge pollen and nectar source and Bell's honeysuckle, which provides delicious pollen and nectar. Reportedly, some keepers have addressed fruit grower needs especially apples, by setting up beehives no later than the 2nd week of May. This year pollination fees are set at \$100.00 to \$150.00 mostly \$125.00 per hive with 4- hives per pallet and a 1- pallet minimum. Pollination hives have been deployed to apples, blueberries and other earlier crops but were cut short by continual rain especially on weekends and cool temperatures. Hopefully growers had enough pollination to set a crop. There were no reported strong frost conditions in New England, so that is a positive over last year. Many keepers early on had observed pollen frenzies at the front porches of their hives, mostly cream colored and orange pollens as activity was intense. Some keepers are reporting that carpenter ants seem to be a problem around hives showing prolific pollen gathering.

The rainy weather the last two weeks of the month has slowed plant growth and farm plantings. So there have been few blossoms to pollinate and most orchards currently are not getting the needed pollination. This is that noted time of the year known as the fruit bloom on the beekeepers calendar. In this regard, bee activity has slowed and they have been bringing small amounts of pollen and nectar and thus not enough to sustain brood rearing hence creating a need for supplemental feedings. Rainy weather has held back brood development. Regionally, the major portion of spring nectar flow emanates

from chestnut and black locust bloom to which most of the black locust got washed away earlier than usual. In full bloom are sources such as apples (*malus*, spp.), apricots (*prunus armeniaca*), plum (*prunus* spp.), pears (*pyrus communis*), red currant (*ribes rubrum*), wild plum (*prunus americana*), pin cherry (*prunus pensylvanica*), choke cherry (*prunus virginiana*), and blueberry. Bees are actively collecting from other pollen and nectar sources such as greater celandine, dogwood, honeysuckle, numerous clovers, mostly sweet clover, lilac, mustard, glossy buckthorn, hawkweed, mint, chive, black cherry, wild flowers and other flowering ornamental trees and shrubs. Reportedly, the high moisture levels are creating higher floral nectar levels than in previous years, therefore as soon as New England gets consistent, warm temperatures and sunshine, beekeepers are anticipating a good honey flow year. Honeybees have been doing fairly well but need foraging time. Continual rain has also delayed queen rearing as mating flights require sun and temperatures at minimally 75 degrees F. Purportedly, many hives have had good brood that has been hatching during this wet weather and the congestion is likely to stimulate the swarming impulse as swarms are expected to be prolific when we catch the next series of warm sunny days.

Reportedly, hives experiencing superseded queens usually show offspring bees of a different coloring. Already reports of swarm activity are very high and problematic for those who did not make splits and put off supering because rain had dampened most beekeeping activity. Reportedly, health wise, and generally speaking, over wintered hives are doing extremely well with lots of brood building up with full foundation expansion and plenty of foraging/worker bees. Nuc production is normal however; queen performance is spotty probably due to the cold, wet weather. Colonies are reportedly in good condition with very little pest problems.

Purportedly, the main disease problems regionally have been chalkbrood and nosema. It has been difficult to determine what type of nosema is present for many keepers. Weather does not seem to be a determining factor. Nucs and hives that have been slow to build up have been detected to have undersized or weak queens and in some cases queen less.

In New England, keepers have been using apiguard and mite-away or formic & oxalic acid to fight against varroa/tracheal mites and chalkbrood. Additionally, they have been using Fumigellin-B for treatment of nosema and Terramycin for American foul brood. Beekeepers have relied on Fumigellin-B for the treatment of the honey bee gut parasite Nosema and the provider claims that this treatment product will no longer be produced after June 2018, so there is a great concern about losing this important treatment tool. Additionally, stored equipment such as extracted honey supers and frames need paradichlorobenzene to combat wax moth. Keepers report that bees are primed for comb building and expansion at this time of the year especially regarding reversing hive bodies. Comb renewal is part of ensuring a healthy environment for the bees as it removes possible contamination from the hive and relieves that particular stress on the bees.

At this point in time, honey production is down as compared to previous years as honey producers are not getting a surplus as a result of cold, wet weather. Mid May through the end of June is a major honey producing period for the Northeast and we have lost several weeks of production due to the wet weather. Keepers are hoping June is sunny hence, giving bees a chance to catch up.

Demand for local honey has been strong. Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey market prices higher. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$11.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$22.00 mostly \$22.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were steady with 5 gallon units at \$200.00 to \$235.00 mostly \$230.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. Additionally, current prices quoted for 1 Quart bottled units for raw pollen were \$28.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$30.00 and for raw Propolis tincture are \$16.00 to \$18.00 mostly \$18.00 for 2 ounce containers.

**NEW YORK:** Changes in climate have had a marked effect on beekeeping. The rapidly fluctuating temperatures have made it harder to keep up with colony tasks to ensure good health and productivity of our hives. The changes in the phenological development of floral sources, nectar and pollen availability has affected management decision and timing of colony growth. This year we have had a very cold spring (April was the second coldest on record) followed by near record heat at the end of the month. This deviation from normal has compressed the season and many floral sources have bloomed all at once. The cool-adapted flowers were then hit with high heat and rapidly dry off and fall. This makes for a reduced period of colony buildup followed by an abrupt end to these important sources followed by a longer duration of dearth. Bees have arrived from the South – appear to be healthy with little evidence of mites and a healthy brood. The small beekeepers' prices at the local spring markets are edging toward \$8.00 per pound and wholesale prices for bulk is steady at around \$2.50 per pound. Honey sales are typically slower at this time of the year. A good mix of sun and rain with moderate temperatures building to the mid-summer nectar flows would be the best forecast for the moment.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Temperatures in North Carolina were nearly five degrees above normal for May with a statewide average temperature of 70.8°F. Precipitation was record-breaking with twice the normal rainfall recorded. Overall statewide soil moisture levels rated 0 percent very short, 3 percent short, 58 percent adequate, and 39 percent surplus the week ending

June 02. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 3 counties in the southern Coastal Plains region as being abnormally dry.

Weather permitting, bees could be seen working Sumac, Black Gum, Holly, Raspberry, and Tulip Poplar across the state. Dandelion, Black Locust, Persimmon, and Ladino White Clover were available in the Mountain and Piedmont regions. Also, available in the Piedmont region were Clovers (Aslike, Crimson, and Sweet), Vetch, and Privet. Huckleberry, Tupelo Gum, and Gallberry were blooming in the Coastal Plains region. Commercial pollinator hives were spread out across much of the eastern United States working various crops and will soon be headed back to North Carolina to pollinate cucurbits.

Retail prices for honey remained steady. At the Raleigh State Farmers' Market prices were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar. Prices at the Piedmont Triad Farmers' Market in Greensboro were: \$8.00 per 22 ounce jar and \$15.00 for a 32 ounce jar. While prices at the Zebulon Farm Fresh Market were: \$12.00 per 8 ounce jar and \$20.00 per 16 ounce jar.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** In early May, plantings were well behind both last year and the average. As the month progressed planting for some commodities began to catch up, but many were still well behind. for most commodities in most areas. Bees began coming back to their Northern homes as the month progressed. Honey supplies continue to be limited.

**OHIO:** A late spring and an early arrival of summer temperatures has speeded up nectar flows faster than most beekeepers wanted. Locust and tulip poplar were early, and basswood appears to be right around the corner! Unfortunately this bunching up of blooms prevents bees from harvesting as much as they would like. Honey sales at local farm markets are doing well, but prices are lower than expected; some new players have set up at local venues and provided competition. Retail store prices are still low and many don't have US honey on the shelves at all, mostly generic labels.

**OKLAHOMA:** No report issued.

**OREGON:** No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: The nectar flow has been average this year for most of the state. Clover is in full bloom, sumac is blooming. Most of the colonies across the state are healthy and building up quickly.

TEXAS: No report issued.

WASHINGTON: Beekeepers finished working the stone fruit and switched to various field crops and mountain wild flowers. Floral sources in the mountains have been lighter than normal with most sources more short lived. General conditions for field crops was good, although some localized flooding was reported during some of the heavy rains in the middle of the month. The snowpack continues to look good for summer irrigation.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures for the month of May were warmer with lots of rain. Most Beekeepers report a normal, healthy population of bees, while others say they are starting with a smaller population and are waiting for the bees to build up their numbers. Beekeepers report wild foliage for their bees includes Black Locust and other wild flowers. Honey flow has started. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

### U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date		APRIL 2018	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Austria	3,213	7,800	0	0
Bahamas, The	5,512	16,573	4,583	11,124
Bahrain	8,207	19,922	0	0
Barbados	7,684	47,764	1,225	8,432
Bermuda	6,814	21,892	0	0
British Indian Ocean Territory	378	3,767	378	3,767
Cayman Islands	2,524	12,767	1,000	5,059
China	29,652	71,975	0	0
France(*)	54,612	104,000	5,150	12,500
Guyana	2,068	18,452	1,306	11,848
Hong Kong	6,922	18,040	0	0
Japan	28,373	71,012	8,009	19,440
Korea, South	101,751	473,691	26,035	113,148
Kuwait	73,053	702,356	35,038	350,657
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	441	2,876	0	0
Malaysia	231	4,589	0	0
Mexico	4,355	14,208	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	5,720	30,374	653	3,915
Oman	41,306	100,263	0	0
Panama	15,019	90,043	3,265	19,575
Philippines	179,815	444,174	507	2,923
Saudi Arabia	952	7,153	952	7,153
Singapore	4,024	25,403	3,103	16,274
United Arab Emirates	67,077	171,248	585	4,641
Vietnam	256,367	680,765	256,367	680,765

### NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	48,699	206,211	16,329	84,960
Bahamas, The	33,344	111,730	14,918	37,004
Bahrain	746	5,043	0	0
Bermuda	8,077	30,032	1,470	6,577
Cambodia	885	7,883	0	0
Canada	256,644	952,747	42,992	164,728
Cayman Islands	1,000	6,642	0	0
China	3,122	13,921	2,822	6,469
Costa Rica	271	4,370	0	0
Dominican Republic	8,543	20,736	0	0
Guatemala	503	2,964	0	0
Guyana	1,629	7,996	0	0
India	482	2,688	482	2,688

Japan	14,634	107,528	7,227	51,719
Kuwait	262	2,870	262	2,870
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,642	5,328	0	0
Mexico	6,119	14,853	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	3,515	17,616	871	3,662
Other Pacific Islands, NEC(*)	850	4,316	0	0
Panama	699	7,001	0	0
Philippines	72,257	197,322	0	0
Poland	3,374	23,552	0	0
Singapore	849	5,357	0	0
Thailand	644	4,039	644	4,039
Trinidad and Tobago	2,554	7,431	0	0
United Arab Emirates	12,155	31,587	725	2,760
Vietnam	612	5,706	612	5,706
Yemen(*)	12,360	30,000	0	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,402,541</b>	<b>4,998,576</b>	<b>437,510</b>	<b>1,644,403</b>

## U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Year to Date			APRIL 2018		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

## WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	2,418,908	6,222,113	6,442,872	1,074,858	2,814,492	2,892,253
Brazil	162,408	727,935	743,050	37,644	174,194	176,180
Canada	5,189,094	16,009,393	16,166,313	1,290,049	4,058,636	4,097,379
Egypt	630	3,600	3,681	0	0	0
France(*)	189	2,182	2,325	0	0	0
Hungary	480	2,920	3,290	480	2,920	3,290
India	1,118,220	2,086,611	2,156,493	1,025,520	1,922,931	1,989,563
Israel(*)	1,387	4,836	4,936	653	2,229	2,279
Italy(*)	10,022	47,248	52,533	2,251	19,473	21,621
Mexico	185,980	743,266	743,599	54,567	222,255	222,264
New Zealand(*)	5,988	26,926	28,176	5,988	26,926	28,176
Serbia	1,468	8,285	8,289	1,468	8,285	8,289
Taiwan	56,300	119,505	125,005	0	0	0
United Kingdom	9,467	34,891	35,999	2,387	9,019	9,288

## EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	2,938,862	7,412,039	7,693,605	1,069,653	2,644,167	2,742,407
Australia(*)	147,556	311,100	323,100	15,163	72,792	75,792
Brazil	154,679	523,165	532,182	0	0	0
Canada	169,831	479,952	491,735	93,801	253,635	262,389
Egypt	1,520	7,735	7,772	0	0	0
France(*)	438	8,837	9,013	198	4,090	4,161
India	1,666,509	3,305,229	3,436,558	934,800	1,684,726	1,742,020
Italy(*)	1,883	12,578	13,699	1,140	9,137	9,914
Mexico	18,600	69,750	69,850	0	0	0
Poland	56,880	130,824	139,824	56,880	130,824	139,824
Spain	17,948	32,307	33,507	0	0	0
Taiwan	460,936	711,953	714,353	0	0	0
Thailand	75,600	128,520	134,520	0	0	0
Turkey	74,400	156,240	157,440	0	0	0

Ukraine	1,666,202	3,608,263	3,800,518	396,780	817,102	864,739
Vietnam	351,306	611,146	636,526	18,900	31,752	34,632

**LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –**

Argentina	581,554	1,272,471	1,335,581	263,309	550,190	578,925
Armenia	2,053	13,842	14,804	0	0	0
Australia(*)	8,813	109,738	118,108	3,000	12,518	14,054
Austria	36,363	253,495	268,043	15,645	109,168	114,895
Brazil	223,758	930,683	965,795	2,903	14,101	14,182
Burma	134,400	213,421	230,688	97,500	158,440	175,340
Canada	17,218	53,670	54,071	0	0	0
China	98,600	144,190	147,094	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	71,101	203,490	210,501	0	0	0
Egypt	1,490	2,950	3,400	0	0	0
Germany(*)	277,851	1,288,712	1,334,362	116,365	493,402	503,902
Greece	756	11,622	12,122	756	11,622	12,122
Hong Kong	7,524	55,850	56,430	0	0	0
India	7,503,561	13,454,075	14,119,469	3,132,269	5,412,976	5,662,321
Israel(*)	1,636	10,763	11,084	0	0	0
Italy(*)	6,632	82,226	84,511	4,596	33,849	34,879
Mexico	7,442	27,598	28,520	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	22,841	1,186,435	1,191,240	0	0	0
Pakistan	537	3,160	3,267	0	0	0
Poland	1,465	6,960	8,176	0	0	0
Spain	44,873	240,789	249,763	9,782	50,041	52,680
Thailand	1,710,660	3,430,749	3,617,270	225,580	443,759	471,514
Turkey	548,492	1,122,919	1,201,239	120,692	244,999	255,199
Ukraine	74,240	132,144	142,344	0	0	0
Uruguay	111,510	278,878	290,746	0	0	0
Vietnam	4,119,900	6,301,362	6,692,051	1,065,790	1,623,448	1,747,518

**NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---**

Albania	239	2,012	2,163	239	2,012	2,163
Argentina	150,750	331,199	347,350	19,130	49,738	51,238
Bosnia and Herzegovina	512	6,700	7,370	0	0	0
Brazil	18,810	70,538	72,038	18,810	70,538	72,038
Canada	2,068	11,002	11,203	0	0	0
Colombia	2,757	24,536	25,741	2,757	24,536	25,741
Dominican Republic	40,725	74,500	77,682	0	0	0
Egypt	6,000	29,220	30,896	6,000	29,220	30,896
France(*)	8,864	102,609	108,596	1,470	17,285	18,028
Greece	43,801	264,486	275,621	15,304	111,563	116,847
India	16,344	36,000	37,500	0	0	0
Italy(*)	7,570	80,967	82,543	5,649	57,026	58,107
Kuwait	6,795	54,124	56,035	0	0	0
Lithuania	1,976	9,096	10,859	1,976	9,096	10,859
Mexico	39,985	122,264	125,463	8,100	25,434	27,977
New Zealand(*)	387,004	5,900,650	6,058,247	60,235	327,973	355,956
Poland	8,533	58,799	62,869	2,683	21,192	22,404
Russia	920	2,083	2,269	920	2,083	2,269
Serbia	4,655	57,991	61,454	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	74,244	180,048	200,048	74,244	180,048	200,048
Singapore	90	2,700	2,790	0	0	0
Spain	2,362	24,335	25,817	812	9,415	9,924

Taiwan	3,314	34,066	34,870	1,200	12,420	12,633
Turkey	9,109	36,840	36,842	3,709	14,040	14,041
Ukraine	3,235	17,354	20,393	0	0	0
United Kingdom	5,840	166,838	171,382	2,200	64,226	67,528
Vietnam	2,380,695	3,421,367	3,719,297	551,280	786,705	843,902
Yemen(*)	481	16,000	18,384	0	0	0

**COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –**

Argentina	583	10,757	11,984	0	0	0
Armenia	10,559	41,353	44,715	300	2,100	2,277
Australia(*)	31,384	289,059	308,804	9,240	78,318	81,849
Austria	4,334	40,577	43,379	2,285	19,977	21,582
Bangladesh	9,913	28,027	30,335	9,913	28,027	30,335
Belarus	28,536	94,058	103,464	15,496	50,070	55,077
Bolivia	2,366	54,678	60,711	0	0	0
Brazil	5,759	49,637	49,775	0	0	0
Bulgaria	27,483	103,449	113,344	0	0	0
Canada	57,311	314,302	315,281	13,106	79,158	79,443
Chile	910	6,365	7,365	0	0	0
Cyprus	672	6,672	7,871	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	8,639	22,828	23,429	8,639	22,828	23,429
El Salvador	353	2,070	2,246	353	2,070	2,246
France(*)	198,070	1,230,094	1,271,361	71,864	426,499	437,655
Germany(*)	20,228	120,411	123,754	14,546	108,292	111,302
Greece	16,843	215,777	223,772	1,151	15,068	17,769
Guatemala	816	3,700	4,048	816	3,700	4,048
Hungary	34,418	358,205	369,380	0	0	0
India	374,330	1,081,654	1,143,602	236,176	666,985	701,985
Italy(*)	10,586	128,258	131,193	7,650	88,319	89,833
Kazakhstan	110	4,505	4,955	0	0	0
Korea, South	120	2,946	3,113	0	0	0
Lithuania	2,936	13,960	15,356	2,936	13,960	15,356
Malaysia	725	8,700	17,175	0	0	0
Mexico	20,240	100,572	103,073	5,240	29,902	30,527
Moldova	1,457	7,205	7,926	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	317,283	7,180,139	7,319,990	75,299	2,114,498	2,156,551
Poland	23,350	86,932	94,603	5,122	11,096	12,187
Portugal	13,148	94,232	102,083	5,939	49,818	55,341
Romania	495	3,074	3,741	0	0	0
Russia	6,530	34,809	37,878	481	3,697	4,067
Saudi Arabia	3,893	32,120	35,040	0	0	0
Serbia	2,212	12,365	12,918	2,212	12,365	12,918
Spain	178,234	1,273,432	1,308,765	40,244	251,869	259,212
Switzerland(*)	783	13,421	14,054	587	10,066	10,547
Taiwan	37,723	106,234	109,356	4,198	44,499	44,891
Turkey	233,458	1,563,539	1,619,846	34,547	197,028	203,018
Ukraine	21,722	63,320	68,913	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	970	2,912	3,366	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,462	14,179	14,655	62	2,090	2,184

**FLAVORED HONEY –**

Australia(*)	1,812	38,927	41,202	1,126	23,396	24,382
Bulgaria	9,969	34,973	36,043	560	23,357	24,077
Canada	32,730	59,283	59,696	16,547	12,768	12,969
China	6,539	58,716	61,024	1,039	13,670	14,649
Dominican Republic	5,077	12,513	14,051	0	0	0
Greece	533	9,005	9,371	473	6,988	7,306
India	17,536	74,528	75,528	0	0	0
Ireland	181	2,616	2,768	0	0	0



Italy(*)	902	7,339	8,789	0	0	0
Jordan	215	9,805	10,135	115	4,455	4,620
Korea, South	89,984	412,948	426,589	16,172	68,922	71,631
New Zealand(*)	243	10,943	12,130	0	0	0
Peru	931	4,198	4,306	0	0	0
Philippines	1,346	5,490	5,936	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	480	4,360	4,524	480	4,360	4,524
Taiwan	4,518	8,824	9,266	1,188	2,578	2,710
Thailand	6,222	29,022	29,599	0	0	0

**ORGANIC HONEY –**

Argentina	87,006	349,202	357,663	0	0	0
Australia(*)	36,121	229,912	241,094	14,514	86,358	88,358
Brazil	5,488,139	21,580,094	22,324,683	1,644,690	6,122,373	6,325,501
Bulgaria	9,912	58,974	60,793	9,912	58,974	60,793
Canada	89,999	470,263	474,958	39,146	227,821	228,480
Greece	6,566	40,563	42,905	0	0	0
India	37,200	128,340	131,390	37,200	128,340	131,390
Italy(*)	5,945	73,780	75,068	2,913	28,979	29,901
Mexico	217,793	1,000,820	1,019,077	84,299	377,748	384,051
New Zealand(*)	16,752	394,293	413,620	0	0	0
Poland	1,577	9,543	9,861	0	0	0
Romania	840	6,604	8,494	0	0	0
Thailand	132,300	450,387	483,368	0	0	0
United Kingdom	565	6,985	7,300	0	0	0
Uruguay	147,024	503,845	519,688	91,269	305,017	314,917
Zambia	3,155	22,258	22,708	1,673	12,183	12,333

**GRAND TOTAL**

43,977,695 126,449,745 131,077,410 14,449,803 37,723,234 39,114,811

**Notes:**

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (\*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.  
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized